c1 cancel

together side by side forming a section of a stator core up to a complete stator core, such that when an electric field is generated said field is enclosed within the winding for at least one turn thereof.

c2

Claim 6. (Three times amended) The stator according to claim 3, wherein at least one of said first layer and said second layer forms an equipotential surface surrounding said conductor.

Claim 7. (Three times amended) The stator according to claim 3, wherein said second layer is connectable to a predetermined potential.

c3

Claim 10. (Three times amended) The stator according to claim 3, wherein each of said three layers is solidly connected to the adjacent layer along substantially the whole of a connecting surface therebetween.

Claim 11. (Three times amended) The stator according to claim 3, wherein said layers adhere to one another where the cable is subjected to a bending force.

Claim 12. (Three times amended) The stator according to claim 3, wherein the stator winding is insertable between each stator tooth plank before said planks are fit together.

c4

Claim 25. (Three times amended) The stator according to claim 24, wherein the stator

C4 Cancel'd. frame further includes spring means associated with said means for tightening, such that the openings in the stator frame and the winding slots are automatically adjusted to thermal expansions and contractions of the winding.

C5 Claim 34. (Three times amended) A method for manufacturing a stator for a high voltage rotating electric machine having a stator, with a stator core, a winding and a rotor, wherein said stator core has stator teeth extending radially inwards, towards said rotor comprising the steps of:

axially joining a number of tooth sections into a stator tooth plank for forming said stator tooth

fitting, side by side, a number of stator tooth planks, for forming at least one section of the stator core, and

providing a winding within which an electric field is generated; confining the electric field for at least one turn of said winding; and

providing the winding comprises providing a magnetically permeable high voltage electric field confining cable.

✓Cancel Claim 36.

C6 Claim 37. (Three times amended) A method according to claim 34, comprising the steps of:

a) removably locating an initial fixture element, including at least one of a stator tooth plank and a fixture tooth in a manufacturing fixture;

C6 cancel'd.

b) removably inserting at least one temporary stator tooth in the fixture;

c) providing a stator winding and inserting the stator winding on the temporary stator tooth situated closest to the fixture element;

d) removing the temporary stator tooth situated closest to the fixture element from the manufacturing fixture, and allowing the stator winding placed on the temporary stator tooth to fall or be pressed down into a correct position in a first winding slot in the fixture element;

e) inserting a stator tooth into the manufacturing fixture and fitting the stator tooth over the stator winding;

f) repeating steps a) through e) until at least a section of a complete stator core has been produced; and

g) wherein providing the stator winding comprises providing a magnetically permeable high voltage electric field confining cable.

C7 Claim 58. (Amended) The stator of claim 3 wherein the recesses comprise semicircular surfaces formed in the teeth, and the axial openings are in the form of circular holes for threadably receiving the cable therein.

C8 Claim 60 (Amended) The method of claim 34, comprising forming radially adjacent planks in the at least one section of the stator core comprising forming semicircular recesses in the stator tooth planks, and wherein fitting two planks together forms the radially adjacent circular openings for threadably receiving the cable therein.